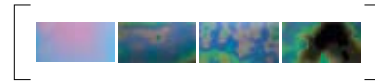




cellulite detector



the professional method
to detect and classify cellulite

AROSHA
AESTHETIC SCIENCE

cellulite detector

Is a contact thermography system protected by an international patent which allows to detect and classify the thermal signs of cellulite, to localize treatment areas which require greater attention and intensity and show women, through an objective system, the need to undergo a treatment.

“THERMOGRAPHY” literally means “to WRITE HEAT”
from ancient Greek:
thermós = heat
graphein = to write

Contact thermography was firstly used in the medical field for the “mass screening” of breast diseases (1970s). Its use was then extended to other medical fields, such as:

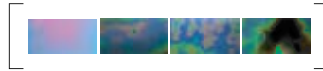
angiology, orthopaedics, sports medicine, andrology and many others.

Since the late 1990s contact thermography has been used in the professional aesthetic field for the early detection and classification of cellulite, to select targeted treatments.

It allows the first signs of cellulite to be detected, when these are not yet visible, and to intervene at an early stage with preventive treatments.

- It is a scientific system showing objectively to a woman her condition and therefore persuading her to body treatment.
- When requested, contact thermography can help monitoring treatment course to prove its efficacy and build customer loyalty.
- It is an innocuous and non invasive method which can be repeated unlimitedly. It is simple, quick, and useful for both specialist as well as the final client.

cellulite detector



Specifications set

- 1 Cold band gradient from 27.3 to 32.1 C°
- 1 Hot band gradient from 30.3 to 35.1 C°
- Resealable rigid packaging
- User Manual
- Ambient Thermometer

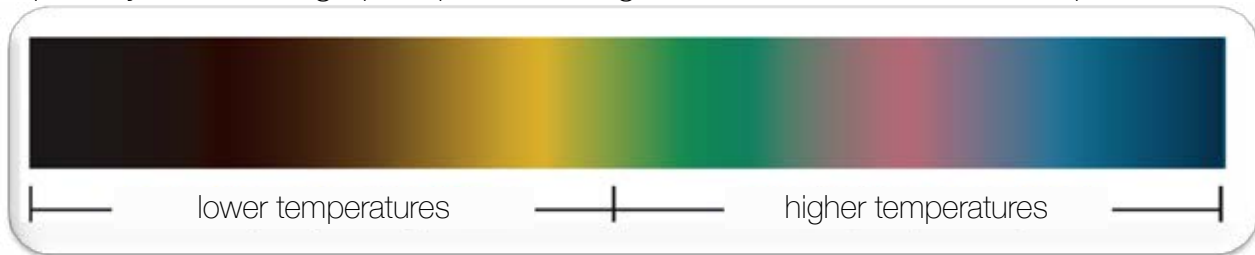
Thermography usefulness

Cellulite is a problem of MICROCIRCULATION which causes alterations in skin temperature.

Warm areas = blood stasis
Cold areas = nodules

Thermographic plates allow to visualise a “THERMAL MAP” of CELLULITE.

Liquid crystal thermographic plates change their colour in line with temperature.



The causes generating cellulite

genetic
factors

estrogens

Food rich in
carbohydrates
and fat

sedentary
lifestyle

tight
clothes

kitchen
salt

alcoholic
drinks

smoking

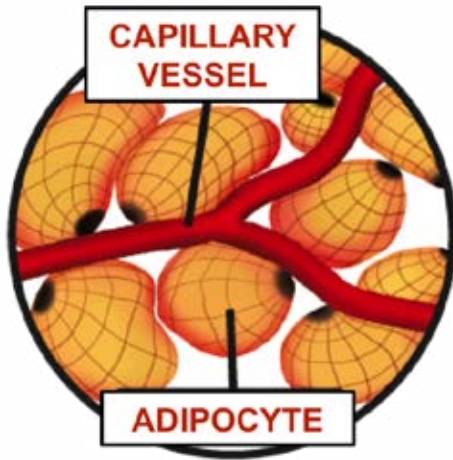
constipation

pregnancy

high heel
shoes

contraceptive
pill

CELLULITE PROCESS

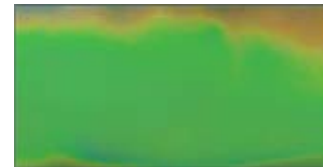


NORMALITY

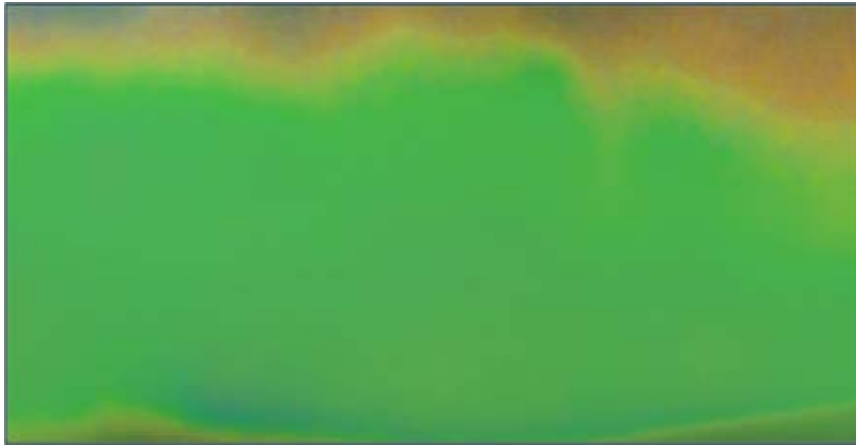
In ABSENCE OF CELLULITE the adipose tissue is well sprinkled, the capillary vessels are close to the adipocytes and the temperature diffusion is homogeneous

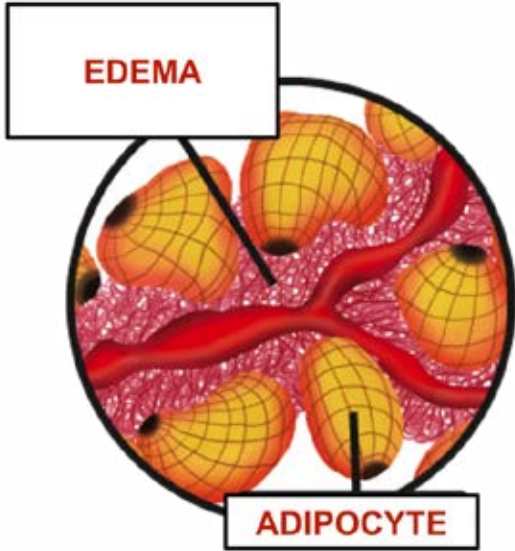
UNIFORM

thermographic image



Thermographic image of NORMALITY
UNIFORM - homogeneous temperature:
absence of warm areas (blood stasis)
absence of cold areas (nodules).

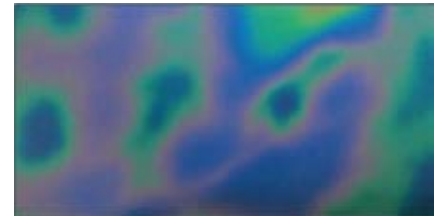




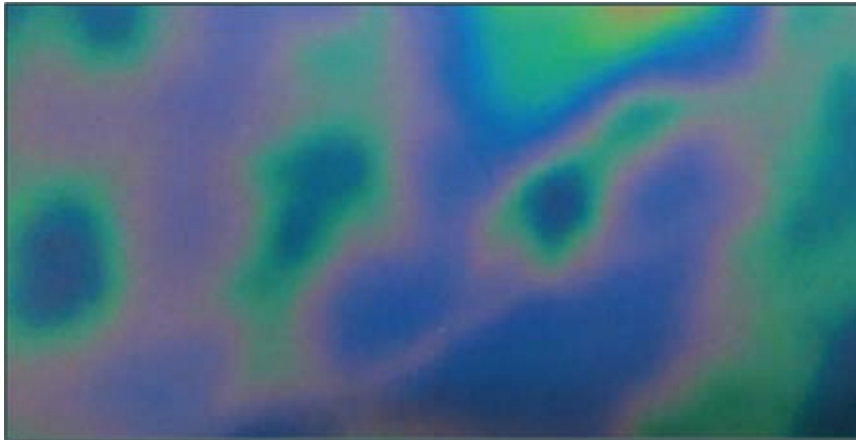
EDEMATOUS CELLULITE

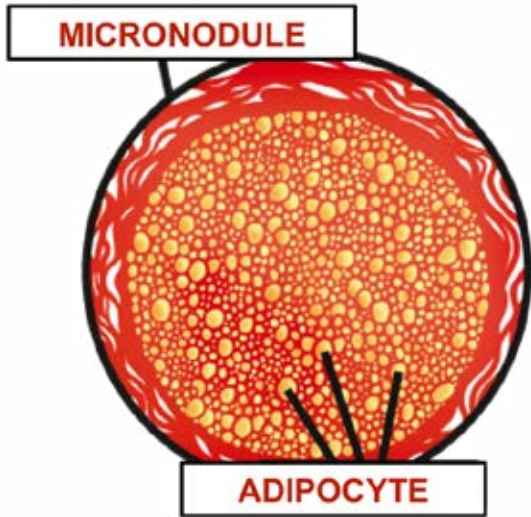
Microaneurisms formation in capillaries. The capillary walls get thinner and cause the loss of edematous transsudate. The adipocytes are pushed away from the capillaries. Temperature alterations.

MOTTLED
thermographic image



Thermographic image of EDEMATOUS CELLULITE
MOTTLED - Hyperthermic spots with blurred edges
(blood stasis) surrounded by cooler haloes (reduced blood
supply).





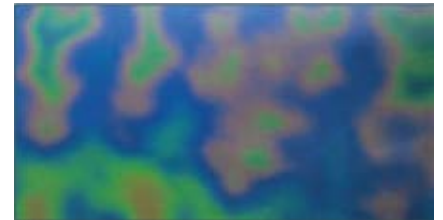
FIBROUS CELLULITE

Defensive reaction of the fibrils: they get thicker and surround the capillaries (capillary strangulation). As a consequence the adipocytes merge together and get wrapped by a capsule of fibrils: MICRONODULE

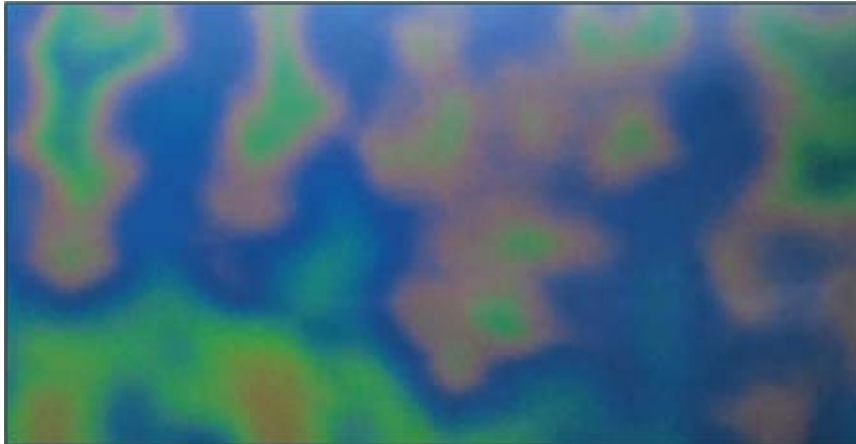
Low temperature (reduced blood supply)

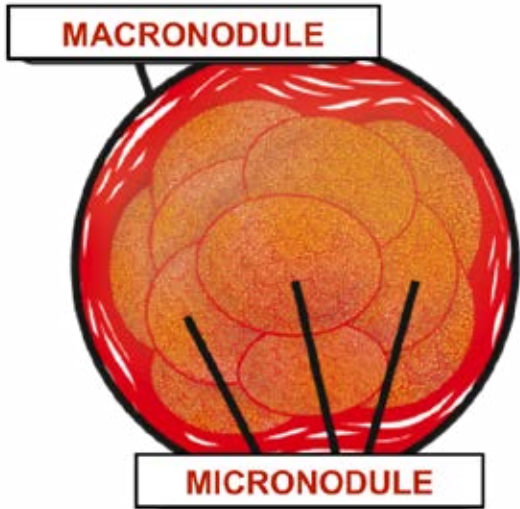
LEOPARD SKIN

thermographic image



Thermographic image of FIBROUS CELLULITE
LEOPARD SKIN - several hyperthermic spots (blood
stasis) with sharp edges, irregularly distributed on a
cooler area (micronodules).





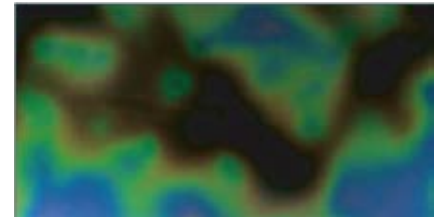
SCLEROTIC CELLULITE

The fusion of several micronodules generates the MACRONODULE

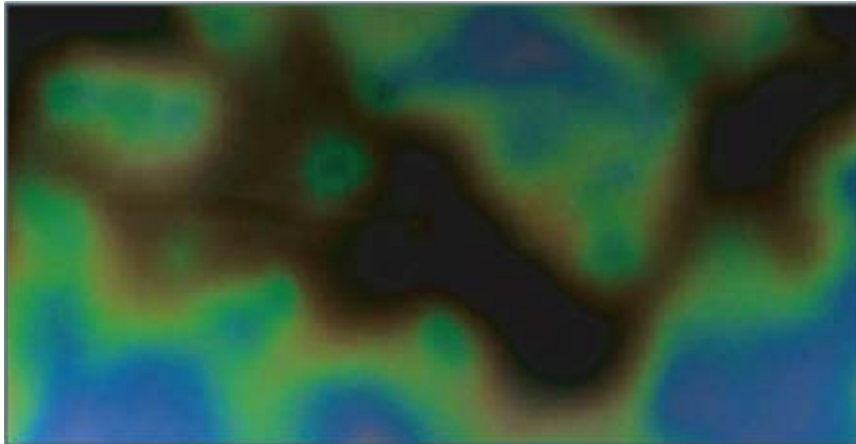
This is the typical CELLULITIC NODULE which is:
detectable through palpation
harmful when pressed

BLACK HOLES

thermographic image



Thermographic image of SCLEROTIC CELLULITE
BLACK HOLES - Black or brown areas (hypothermic -
macronodules) close to different spots of color (hyperthermic
areas – venular stasis).



HOW TO PERFORM A CORRECT THERMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF CELLULITE?

ROOM TEMPERATURE AND LUMINOSITY

Room temperature shall be constant.

Take care of good room illumination.



Ideal temperature: between 20 and 24°C

THINGS TO KNOW BEFORE ANALYSIS

RELAXING: Before the thermographic test it is advisable that the woman lays for about 5 minutes with uncovered legs and without smoking.

MASSAGES & TREATMENTS: Do not massage or treat the area to be examined in the half-hour preceding the test.

COSMETICS: The skin must be dry and clean. Do not apply cosmetics on the legs before the thermographic test.

ULTRAVIOLET RAYS: The woman should not take sunbaths or UV beds in the 24 hours prior to the test.

SELECT THE RIGHT PLATE

It is very important to select the right plate in order to obtain good results.



When the room temperature is LOW select a low plate (depending on availability: 27, 28 or 29)

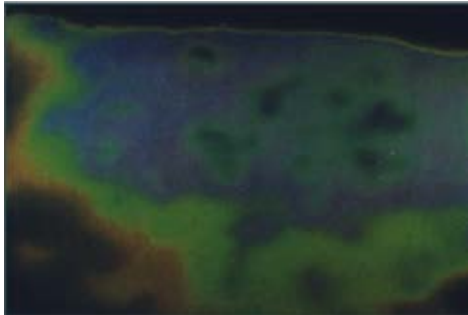


When the room temperature is HIGH select a high plate (depending on availability: 30, 31 or 32)

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PLATE



If the chief colors are visible on the plate (green, violet):

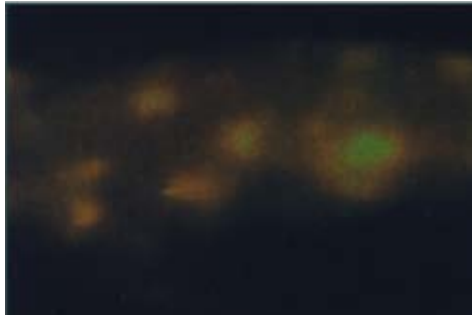


THE PLATE IS RIGHT!

CHOOSING THE RIGHT PLATE



If the plate remains mostly black or dark blue.



THE PLATE IS WRONG!

PLATE POSITION

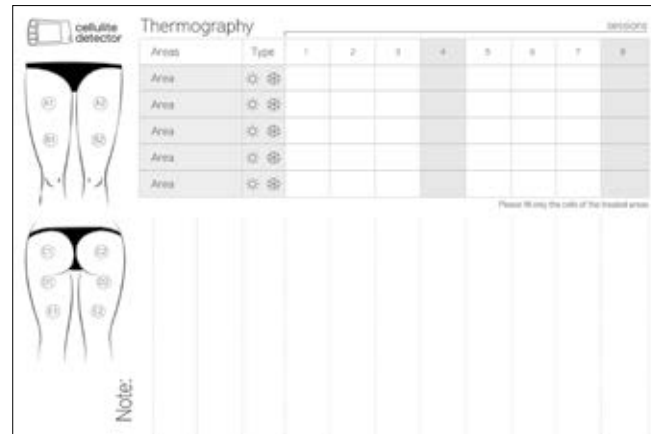
Place the plate on the leg and make it adhere perfectly.



Wait for the colours to stabilize in a firm image and proceed with the interpretation.

RECORDING TEST RESULTS

The thermographic test results can be written by hand on the AROSHA CLIENT DATA SHEET.



The form is titled "Thermography" and includes a "cellulite detector" icon. It features two anatomical diagrams of a person's back and buttocks, each with numbered circles (1-8) indicating specific treatment areas. A table with 8 columns (1-8) and 5 rows (Area, Type) is provided for recording data. A note at the bottom right states "Please fill only the cells of the treated areas".

Area	Type	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Area	☉ ☼								
Area	☉ ☼								
Area	☉ ☼								
Area	☉ ☼								
Area	☉ ☼								

Note:

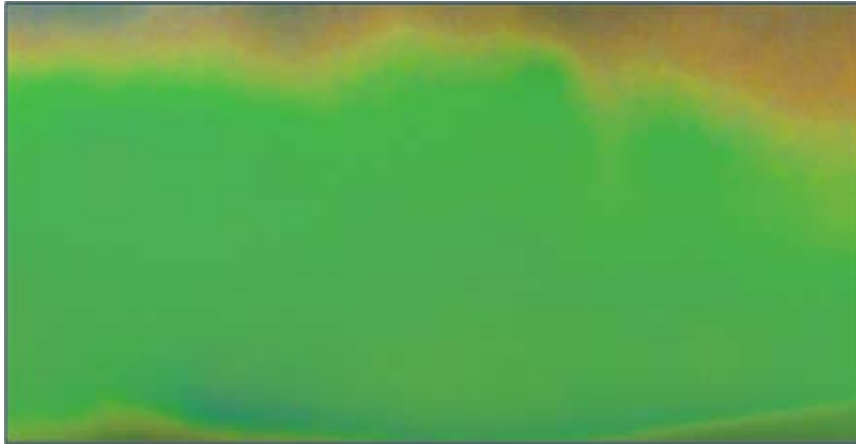
THERMOGRAPHIC IMAGE INTERPRETATION



Observe the image on the plate.
**Focus your attention on the
type of IMAGE rather than on
colors.**

NORMALITY

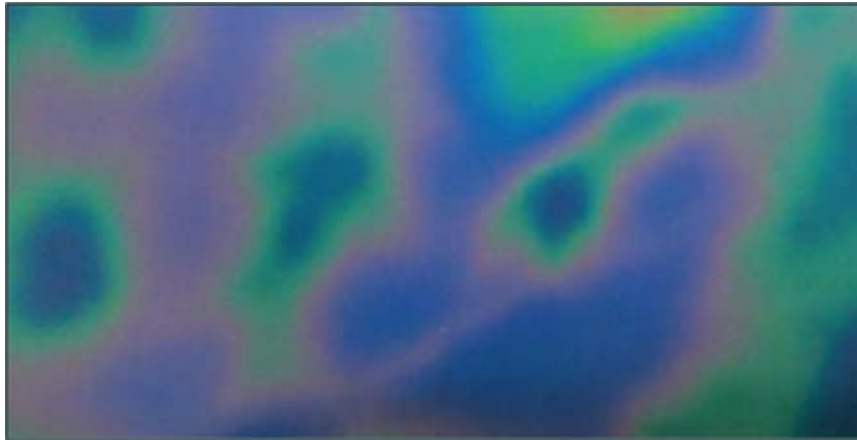
uniform thermographic image



A UNIFORM IMAGE represents good microcirculation, therefore the ABSENCE OF CELLULITE

EDEMATOUS CELLULITE

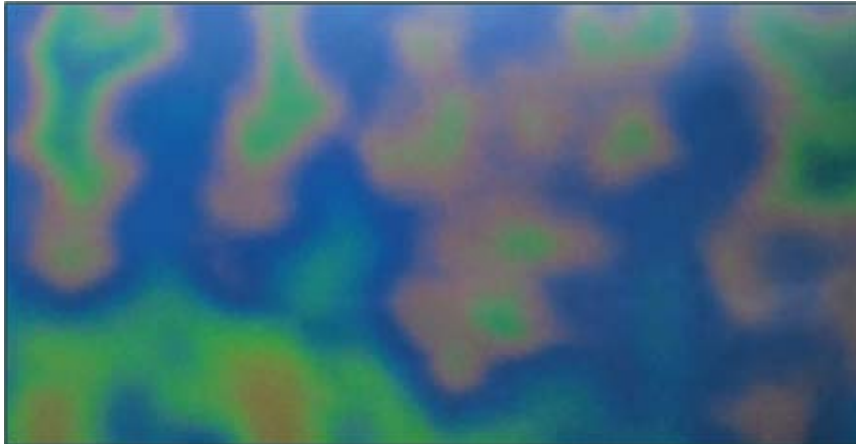
mottled thermographic image



A MOTTLED IMAGE represents the beginning of microcirculatory troubles, therefore the presence of EDEMATOUS CELLULITE

FIBROUS CELLULITE

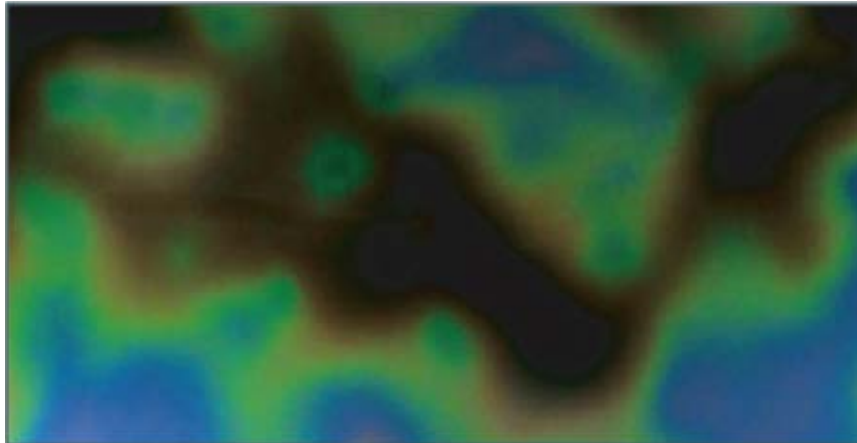
Leopard-skin thermographic image



A LEOPARD SKIN image (several spots of different colors) shows the presence of MICRONODULES – FIBROUS CELLULITE

SCLEROTIC CELLULITE

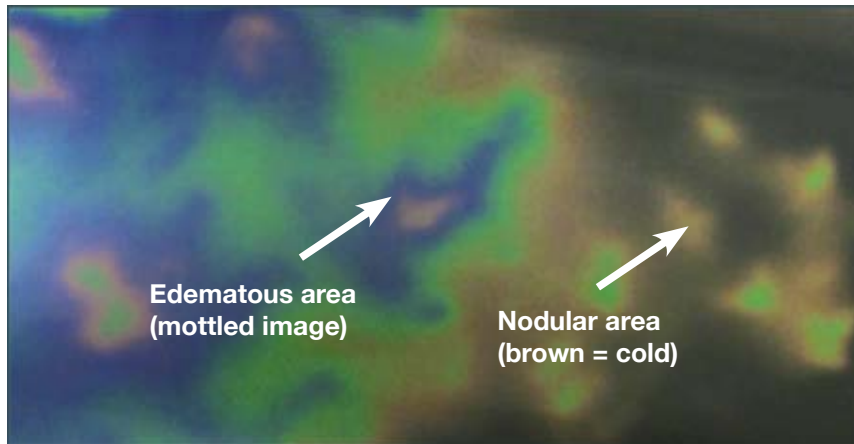
Blach holes thermographic image



A BLACK HOLES image, with extended black or brown areas, is the only situation where colours are important. It shows the presence of MACRO-NODULES (which can also be detected by hand) i.e. SCLEROTIC CELLULITE

THE INTERPRETATION OF THERMOGRAPHIC IMAGES

It is possible to find, on the same person and plate, different levels of cellulite



THE INTERPRETATION OF THERMOGRAPHIC IMAGES

The level of cellulite is determined by the type of IMAGE:

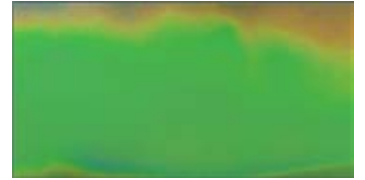
UNIFORM = NORMALITY

MOTTLED = EDEMATOUS CELLULITE

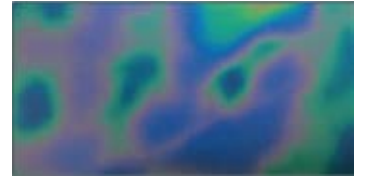
LEOPARD-SKIN = FIBROUS CELLULITE

BLACK HOLES = SCLEROTIC CELLULITE

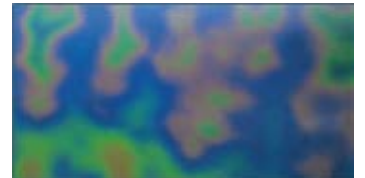
UNIFORM = NORMALITY



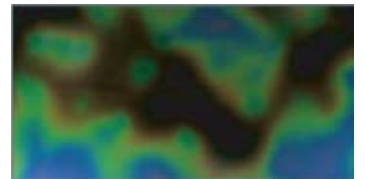
MOTTLED = EDEMA



LEOPARD SKIN = FIBROUS (MICRONODULES)



BLACK HOLES = SCLEROTIC (MACRONODULES)



SUGGESTED TREATMENTS

MOTTLED IMAGE - EDEMATOUS CELLULITE

1ST-2ND GRADE



SUGGESTED TREATMENTS

LEOPARD SKIN IMAGE - FIBROUS CELLULITE

3RD GRADE



SUGGESTED TREATMENTS

BLACK HOLES IMAGE - SCLEROTIC CELLULITE

4TH GRADE



BEFORE



AFTER

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THE ADVANTAGES OF CONTACT THERMOGRAPHY

- Objective system, non invasive, simple and quick.
- It shows the first signs of cellulite, when manual systems cannot identify them yet.
- It shows a woman the need of a treatment, so she can prevent degeneration.
- A visual and scientific prove of diagnosis.

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